Contradictory Reports as to their Strength

Farmers Stripped of all their Produce.

Eupposition that the Rebels will Escape.

CENEBAL WOOL COMMANDS INPENNSYLVANIA.

THE PEOPLE RUSHING TO ARMS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

One of your special correspondents in the front, writing from the camp beyond Middlebrook yesterday evening, says that the army is advancing so slowly that the soldiers have ample time to recover their strength, worn out by the Peninsula and Rap-

mish on Tuesday, Farnsworth's Illinois Cavalry charged and broke two Rebel regiments of horse, and took Poolesville for the third time, at least ac porting to authentic accounts.

klin was reported to have used his artillery in front at Barnsville, and there were indications that the Rebels were in force a few miles beyond Middlebrook, Your correspondent expresses the opinion that the Rebel strength will be found between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Monocacy Bridge. Their mask is so complete, he says, that it is literally true that our Generals know neither the position, strength, nor purpose of the Rebel leaders.

In high quarters, it is said, theories entirely irreconcilable and equally plansible are advanced with equal confidence. They agree, however, in regarding a movement by the Rebels on Baltimore as improbable under the rules of military strategy. The Rebels can fight or retreat as they prefer, since they hold the Upper Potomac fords.

The Frederick army had but 500 wagons last Saturday, which were all filled with green corn to be used as food for men and horses. If Maryland ever held out inducements to invasion, and promises of assistance, she has not kept her word to the Rebels, who find little active sympathy and no real co-

Your correspondent estimates the force at and or 150,000. Per contra, a clever, active officer, who ments. was within four miles of Frederick day before yes-

His testimony is rendered unusually valuable by the fact that he has been stationed near Poolesville many farmers in that neighborhood and on the roads it is expected, will be there to check the cavalry toward Frederick. A Union man with whom he raid. bas been acquainted for months, and whom he con- Gen. Reynolds, of the Pennsylvania Reserve column which marched past his house to Frederick active command of all if from the river was not more than 8,000 strong, and Valley and Harrisburg. that it consisted entirely of cavalry and artillery.

Persons from Frederick with whom this scout conversed made a similar statement as to the force there. Some farmers on the road, whose testimony he regarded as of little value with our Generals, say that there were from 140,000 to 150,000 Rebels in the

This scout also says, that from all he could learn. Jackson has not been in Maryland at all, the whole army of invasion being under the command of Gen. Fitzhogh Lee. The main force of the Rebels, he to be between 100,000 and 150,000 strong

He regards Fitzhugh Lee's force as a foraging party, with the further design of occupying the attention of as many of our troops as possible. On the farms along the roads over which it had passed neither cattle, grain, nor vegetables remained enrolled and ready for service.

By order of Gov. CURTIN. party, with the further design of occupying the atneither cattle, grain, nor vegetables remained. Every furmer had been stripped of all his portable property, the Rebels paying for it not in green backs, as is falsely reported, but Confederate notes,

if the seller would take them, otherwise not at all. The scont expressed the belief that after delaying our advancing army as long as possible, and making its campaign as ridiculous as possible in the eyes of the world, Fitzhugh Lee would make good his retreat, with all the supplies be has gathered, going by way of Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The report that the Robels have occupied Hagers-The report that the Rebels have occupied Hagerstown, which is positively asserted to-night, favors The Union men here claim to be the best patriots this supposition, and it is not inconsistent with it

men and horses for food.

Scouting parties of Rebels have recently been within 40 miles of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and position. Ohio Railroad, and have carried away telegraph instruments from several stations.

Special Discatch to The N. Y. Tribune. At 9 o'clock this morning, 50 Robel cavalry en tered Hagerstown. The telegraph operator withdrew, and established his office at the State line, five

miles north, on a rock, in the rain. The inhabitants are flying north. At latest accounts 200 Rebels occupied Hagerstown, and their cavalry are moving toward Greencastle.

The authorities here have information that Jackson's immediate force is 20,000 strong, and believe the aggregate Rebel force in Maryland is over

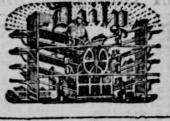
That they first propose to capture our forces at

men from Fredericktown report the free admission of all Marylanders to and from the Rebel lines. A company of 60 Rebel recruits were raised in Emmettsburg immediately on receiving Bradley Johnson's proclamation.

The Rebels are all well armed, but utterly undisciplined, and when turned into the corfields already excited and astonished by the wonderful seized and devoured the care like hungry cattle.

State forces. The people are responding en masse and not a few went to bed last night sad, or glad,

OUR ARMY ADVANCING SLOWLY.



Tribune.

Vol. XXII.....No. 6,690. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Receville, Wednesday, Sept. 16—evening. Peolesville, about ten miles from here, is the fur hest point up the river we now occupy; but as to movements generally, it would be improper to speak. No word has recently been received of Col. Miles. who has been occupying Harper's Ferry. The impression is that he has left that point by this time, as would be impossible for him to held that position while the enemy occupy Frederick, and may march upon Hagerstown, which is anticipated.

No one seems to have any definite knowledge o the numerical force now in Maryland.

There is no doubt the enemy are throwing all their available force into Maryland. Two deserters from the 24th North Carolina regiment arrived here to day. They state that two of their brigades marched directly from Richmond to Frederick.

The supply trains of the Rebels continue to cros into Maryland, but none are known to return. Our troops advanced this morning.

Hagerstown Occupied by Rebels

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1962.

The Bulletin's Harrisburg dispatch says that Haerstown is occupied by only 250 Rebel cavalry. The main Rebel army is at Funktown, two and a half miles off. A small party had appeared a short distance from the State line.

Pennsylvania is not yet invaded. Jackson is reported to be at Middletown, with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry.

Movements of Gen. McClellan's Forces. PETADELPRIA, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

A special dispatch from Poolesville says that our troops occupy Sugar-Loaf Mountain.

Susquehanna is awake. The citizens of this place held a meeting last night, and formed a company in accordance with the order of Gov. Curtin. Over ninety men signed the roll, and hold themselves in alry, mortally wounded in the recent battle, stating, readiness to march to the field of battle at an hour's notice. Susquehanna is fully aroused.

Advance of the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1962.
The Washington National Intelligencer of to-day says that the army has advanced as far as Damascus, io miles from Washington, from their camp 4 miles from the Frederick County line, and 16 miles from

Movements of the Bebels, &c.

HARRISHURG, Thursday, Sept 11. Fears are entertained for the safety of Captain about Frederick at 80,000, and we understand that Palmer and the troops of mounted scouts, who, when of any knowledge whatever as to the particular act some at least of our Generals set the whole of the last heard from, were in the neighbourhood of Hagers- or acts, time or place, or general conduct, the deenemy's force in Maryland at not less than 140,000 town, procuring information of the enemy's move- ceased may have had in view, I have to ask that the

> graph office, and had commenced tearing up the track of the Franklin Reilroad.

active command of all forces for the defense of the

Another Order from Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

Hannissum Pa. Thursday, Sept. 11, 1812. The following order has just been issued: By authority of the President of the United States, the country. Officers in command of company organizations, as authorized by General Order No. 35, will at once report by telegraph the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harforces as the exigencies of the service may require.

Henry Piring Heard all This Morning BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862. The telegraph operator at Elysville reports hearing heavy cannonading in the distance all the morning.

The Position of Union Men- The Bitterness of the Secressionists.-False Reports to Excite Timidity. From Our Special Correspondent.

in the country, because their known position in such that the Rebels give signs of an intention to hold, for a community renders them liable to the most serious a time, the line of the Monocacy, on which there has consequences—consequences that do not threaten any been skirmishing to-day. The scent saw one or two people further North. There is a large Secession Rebel ragged and barefoot soldiers. element here, beyond all question, and all the hatred He says that Lee had, when he entered Maryland, and wrath of these citizens who have been kept 30 or 40 12 pounders, but a very small amount of under to this time by sheer force of numbers, would ammunition, and that he hopes to supply this break forth in intense and fearful action in case of want in Maryland as well as the necessities of his an occupation of the city by the Rebels. The possibility of such occupation is hardly tolerated by Union men here, but they still feel the full force of their

eity in the United States. It is a good thing that it mands.

The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederates.

The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederates. is so. It is pleasant to see the Stars and Stripes

The traitors were in great gice last evening over the report that the Rebels were actually within ten Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and then strike miles of the city, on the road running in a westerly direction from here to Liberty, north of Frederick. For a time there was quite an excitement in the streets. It was said that the enemy had whipped Burnside and out-generaled McClellan, and would very shortly commence the task of reducing, or otherwise capturing Baltimore. A man even came into town with the report that a battle was going on near his house, some eight miles out. People, energy and rapidity of movement heretofore exhibited Gen. Wool arrives to-day to take command of the by the Rebels, believed the stories very generally

plenty here for all. The milroad to Baltimore is here to day, it being apparent that the enemy is making no movement in this direction.

Proclamation of Gen. Lee to the People Maryland.

BALTHOUR, Thursday, Sept. II, 1962.

Gen. Lee has issued the following proclamation:

LEE'S HEADQUARTESS, ARRI OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

NHAR FREDERICKTON, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

TO THE PROPLE OF MARTIAND: It is right that you should now the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose oncerns yourselves.

this army at least. Maryanacci and speech. We know epinion and and treedom of thought and speech. We know epinion. It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint. This ermy will respect your choice whatever it may be and while the Seuthern people will rejoice to welcome you be your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

The Charge against Gen. McDowellter Asking an Investigation. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept., 6, 1862.

I have been informed by a Senator that he has seen a note in pencil, written by a Colonel of Cavalry, mortally wounded in the recent battle, stating, among other causes, that "he was dying, a victim to McDowell's treachery," and that his last request was that this note might be shown to you. That the Colonel believed this charge, and felt that his last con earth was a great public service, there can be, I think, no question. This solemn accusation, seen a note in pencil, written by a Colonel of Cavbe, I think, no question. This solemn accusation from the grave of a gallant officer who died for his country, is entitled to great consideration, and I feel called upon to endeavor to meet it as well as so gen-

eral a charge, from one now no longer able to sup-

I therefore beg you to please cause a Court to be estituted for its investigation; and, in the absence inquiry be without limitation, and be upon any point Hagerstown is now occupied by a large force of and every subject which may, in any way, be supterday, estimates the Rebel strength at less than Rebel cavalry. They were in possession of the tele- posed to have led to this belief; that it may be detected to the belief; that it may be detected to the belief; that it is the belief; the belief is the belief; that it is the belief; the belief is the belief; the belief is the belief; that it is the belief; the belief is the belief rected to my whole conduct as a general officer, either under another, or while in a separate command A cavulry raid is expected at Chambersburg, and whether on matters of administration or command for the past seven months, and is acquainted with many citizens are preparing to leave. Force enough, -to my correspondence with any of the enemy's lines-to my conduct, and the policy pursued by m siders entirely trustworthy, assured him that the Corpe, is expected to arrive here to-night, to assume our troops with reference to themselves or their property; and, further, to any imputations of indirect treachery or disloyalty toward the nation, or any individual having, like myself, an important trustwhether I have or have not been faithful as a subordinate to those placed over me, giving them heartily and to the best of my capacity all the support in my power; and whether I have or have not failed through unworthy personal metives, to go to the aid of, or send re-enforcements to, my brother com

That this subject of my alleged treachery or dis lovalty may be fully inquired into, I beg that al

be open and free to the press from day to day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

I have the honer to be, very respect Your most obedient servant, IRVIN McDOWELL, Commanding 3d Army Corps, Army of Virginia

FROM RICHMOND.

Accounts of the Recent Battles Tres dous Crowing-The Richmond Enquires on Peace-Determination to Secure their own Terms-Message from Jeff. Davis Covering Gen. Lee's Disputches from the Battle-field-The Rebel Conscription

We append an extract from a bastily-written let-er from the field, by an officer in the army to a

The record battle of Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as that of the 21st of July last year, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions which the enemy held at that time, and the Yankees fought upon the ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they had been one year ago. year ago.

The fight commenced near Groveton, on the War

renton turnpike, about 3 o'clock. Gen. Longstree on the right, Gen. Jackson on the left, their lin-teing in the form of a broad V—the enemy between position.

Within the past week several of the leading Unionists in town have received anonymous letters, written and mailed in this city, threatening to hang them to the lamp-posts when Jackson should arrive. I have conversed with a well-known gentleman who received one of these letters, and he does not doubt that the writer was in earnest in the threat, and fully expected to see it carried out. For these reasons the loyal men here claim that Baltimore is, under the circumstances, the most Union-loving minimals. It is a good thing that it.

five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured numbers of batteries and numerous colors thousands of prisoners, and from six to ten thousand stand of arms. They could have taken more of the latter but the men would not be troubled with them. One Yankee Brigadler General is now lying dead at One Yankee Brigadier General to the Yankees are so negro Robinson's house, where the Yankees are so thick that we have to step over their bodies.

thick that we have to step over their bodies.

Gens. Ewell, Jenkins, Mahone and Trimble were wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall and Gadberry of South Carolina were killed, and Benbos, Moore. McGowan, wounded. Major Del Kemper was severely wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Tabb and Capt. Mitchell of the First Virginia, were wounded. W. Cameron, Adjutant of the 74th Virginia, and Adjutant Tompkins of Hampton's Legion were both wounded. Fifty criticals of Washington, who came

cities. We are informed that a late copy of The N. Y. Times has been received that says: "If the combined armies of McClellan, Burnside, and Pope are defeated, then we for one are for settlement."

o the Border Slave States, but to

The peace which ends this war should acknowledge the ends for which it was fought, and apply its principles to each and all of the United States.

We do not see the pecessity for any proclamation to the North-Western States about the free navigation of the Mississippi river; that has already been sufficiently declared, and the North-Western States have, notwithstanding that offer, as vigorously sustained the war as any of the Northern States. We are unwilling to mitgate the force and effect of our are unwilling to mirigate the force and effect of our victories by extending favors or offers to any portion of our ecemies. The ability to conquer a peace has been demonstrated—let us do nothing that will ap-

LISPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

The following Message, with accompanying dispatches, from President Davis, was received and read in the Rebel Senate:

tates of America do enact, that the Property authorized to call out and place in the Confederate States for three years. and according to the terms of the act to which immendment: provided that nothing herein hall be understood as repealing or nodi-gart of the act to which this is an encladed in therein expressly stated; and provided hat these called out under this act and the act to an amendment, shall be first and immediately or to their maximum number the companies, buttell one, and regiments in service from their respects be time the "act further to provide for the publi-

The New-Hampshire Eleventh,

Bosres, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862. The New-Hampshire 11th Regiment left Concord day for the seat of war, via the Norwich steamoat and Jersey City.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTHERS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1062. Capt. F. F. Wells of Boston, Muss., with twenty divers, 300 men, and four whale-shipe, arrived here vesterday for the purpose of raising the sunken vessels at Hampton, Newport News, Gosport, and James River. Their contract compels them to raise the Cumberland whele, but Capt, Wells intends to raise the Merrimac whole, if possible.

Some 60 or 70 vessels, of all classes, received or-

ders vesterday to report to headquarters for the purpose of receiving their discharge from the United States service; among others, the steamboats Arrowsmith and Highland Light. The Guide will leave here to-morrow morning for New-York.

The Reported Repulse of Gen. Resecrans Frie, Pattaperputa, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862

The Rebel report received via Memphis, in a dispatch dated the 6th inst., that Gen. Rosecrans had attacked the Rebels at Topelo, Miss., and been repulsed, is proved to be false by a letter in The Cincinnati Commercial, showing that on the 6th inst. Gen. Roscerans and his army were at Iuka, Miss., and had had no engagement with the enemy.

New Regiments from New-Jersey.
FLEMINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.
At the elections held for field officers to-day for the First Regiment, Alexander E. Donaldson was chosen Colonel; John J. Cladek, Lieutenant Colonel; Walter Cannan, Major. In the Second Regiment, Alexander P. Berthoud, Colonel; Wm. Holt, to Gov. Curtin's proclamation. There will be forty as the case might be, over the prospect of speedy warm work in the city. As I said before, all is quet beginning to find public expression in Northern The regiments are full with a surplus of men. Lieutenant Colonel: Robert R. Honeyman, Major.

Desperate Battle in North Carolina

GARRISON AT WASHINGTON ATTACKED.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

A Gunboat Accidentally Blown Up.

FORTHESE MOSNOE, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1962. By the arrival of the steamer Guide, from Newern, we learn that the Rebels, 1,200 strong, attacked Washington, N. C., on the morning of the

After a desperate fight of two hours the Rebels

were repulsed and pursued seven miles.

The gunboat Louisiana rendered essential services n shelling the Rebels out of the strong position they

The gunbest Picket was blown up by an accidental explosion of her magazine. Capt. Nichols and nine-teen men were killed and six wounded.

Our loss on shore was seven killed and forty-seven wounded. Thirty Rebels were killed, and thirty-six taken

prisoners. The Rebels surprised the town of Washington, N. C., at day break on the morning of the 6th inst.,

but were repulsed after two hours' desperate fighting, as stated above. The 1st Regiment of North Carolina Union Volunteers, under Col. Potter, fought with the greatest

bravery and determined beroism. Col. Potter had a horse shot under him

nt, were in the action. None of them were killed. Several, however, were wounded. Our force engaged was only 500. In addition to our killed and wounded, we have

four men missing.

A large number of the Rebels were wound Gen. Foster and staff went to Washington, N. C.

Col. Stevenson will have command of Newbern i The 3d New-York Volunteers arrived here la evening, and proceeded to their camp at Hampton.

on Sanday.

THE GUNBOAT PICKET.

The gunboat Picket, announced as blown up at Washington, N. C., was one of the first boats pur- fere with the power of the Commo chased and altered for the Burnside expedition. She was originally a canal propeller, very narrow in the eam, and about 120 feet long. She was converted nto a gunboat, armed with three twelve-pounder Wiard guns, on slide carriages, forward, and one aser aft. She had a small but sufficiently owerful screw propeller engine. She was Gen. Her commander was Thos. P. Ives, esq., of Providence, who continued with ber the actions in which Burnside's gunboats were engaged. At Roanoke her commander and crew covgraded at Roanoke her commander and crew covshort range. On Continuous Righting the enemy at
short range. ceeded in the command by Capt. S. D. Nichols, of Howard's Marine Artillery, the whole fleet of army gunboats having been placed under command of Col. Howard. Capt. Nichols, who has remained in command of the Picket ever since, was a brave and galant officer, and an esteemed friend. The magazine of the Picket, which is reported to have exploded, was simply a large box in the middle of the captain's cabin, on the top of which the captain made his bed. Its situation was very exposed, and we are not sur-

prised at the catastrophe which is now reported.

The National War Committee pict yesterday afterthat hereafter the Committee meet with open doors, subject to recesses for private business. This reso-lation was laid over under the rules for action till

next meeting.

The following letters were received, read, and ordered to be published:

dered to be published:

LETTER FROM MORRIS KETCHUM, ESQ.

No. 40 Excusion-Flace. New York, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: On my return to the city last evening after an beence of some days. I received the notice of my election as

DEAR SIR: On my return to the city assessments, absence of some days, I received the outloo of my election as one of your Committee.

Now, while I fally indorse the proceedings of your patriotic Committee, so far as they have come to my knowledge, and an ready and willing to do anything that may be reasonably asked to assists them, I am constrained to decline acting, asked to unless of the manual state of the second of the content of the properties of the second of the results of the second of the feithful performance of so important a duty as must devolve mean the numbers of your Committee.

With respect, your obedient servant.

With respect, your obedient servant.

With respect, your obedient servant.

WITHER FROM GEO. S. COE, ESQ., PRESIDENT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., 1884, Necretary.

Sign: I thank your Committee for the honor of electing me as a member, but I cannot consistently with my position and duties consent to accept. In saying this I begt to sawner the Committee of my most cardial and carnest sympathy with their organization and purpose.

Very respectfully, your ob't servit.

GEO. S. COE.

CORRESPONDENCE RETWEEN MESSRS, AUGUST BLL-

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. AUGUST BEL-

CORRESPONDENCE RETWEEN MESSRS. AUGUST BELMONT & CO. AND MR. OPDYRE.

To his Honor, Mayor Gro. Opdyre:
Sin: Observing by the public prints that the Committee to
whom you handed the one thousand dollars which we contributed toward the fund for encouraging emistments,
under the recent call of the Government, are entering upon
proceedings incompatible with the purpose of their appoint
ment, we beg you to notify them that we shall consider the
members of the Committee responsible for the employment
of the money in accordance with the resolution under which
they were appointed. Very respectfully yours,
AUGUST BELMONT & Co.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Sopt. 9, 182.

Messer, AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
GENTLEMAN: Your sister of yesterday has been received,

Mayor's Oppica, New York, Sept. 9, 1862.

Mesert. Avgust Bellonder of yesterday has been received, and placed before the Committee to whem it refers; where upon it was usanimously resolved that your contribution be returned to you through the hands of the Chairman.

In compliance with that resolution, I herewith hand you the Treasure's check for \$1.000, for which I have to ake your so-knowledgment.

Very respectfully your, Chairman.

Sir: Your letter inclosing to us the sum of \$1,000, which we had the pleasure of subscribing in sid of the fund to be disbursed by the National War Committe, is received.

Fully appreciating the importance of the objects sought by the "creation of this Committee, as expressed in the resolution of Gen. Walbridge, passed at the year war meeting on the 72th uit, viz: for the vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy termination of the rebellion, we most cheerfully made this subscription.

spendy termination of the rebellion, we most cheerfully made this subscription.

I carning with great regret that the proceedings of this Committee had not been in harmony with the resolution to which

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

New-louk, Sept. 11, 1862.

Mesers. August Brimont & Company.

Gravileness: Your note to me of yesterday, which you have caused to be published is some of the morning papers, has been submitted to the Committee to whose action it refers.

They direct me to say in reply that your money was returned because they would not consent to be the distributors of funds contributed by a firm which had insuited them. They supposed the deserved rebuke of a unanimous vote to wash their hands of funds received from such a source would be sufficient to convince you of the imprepriety of your action. In this is seen that were mistakes. You have greatern the convince of the convenient of your action.

the less than twenty thousand uniformed militia although it is provided by the Constitution of the 500,000, and out of all these, only about 19,000 are

nd disciplined and ready for service. This uniformed militia, though small, is a high spirited body of men, well armed and disciplined, but some of the regiments

ure "to provide for the enreliment of the militis, the or ration and discipline of the National Guard of the St Commander-in-Chief (the Governor) all pers mander-in-Chief shall deem necessary, but as o

The State has a fair supply of field artillery, beyond those in the hands of the uniformed militis. A few weeks ago it had ten thousand, most of which it is understood

rate with its population and wealth. That it should be a defenseless in such a war as this, when it could have a we

gage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of ought not only to be arme

inform and well digested plan is requisite."

In our State Constitution of 1777, formed in the fire of the Revolution, is this remarkable provision: "And whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should be always in a condition of defense, and it is the duty should be always in a condition of defense, and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be pre-pared and willing to defend it, this Convention, therefore, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of this State, doth ordain, determine, and declars, that the millia of this State, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed, and disciplined, and in readiness for service. people called Quakers), as from scruples of conscience averse to the bearing of arms, be therefrom excused by the lieu of their personal service as the same may, to the judg-ment of the Legislature, be worth. And that a proper maga-zine of warlike stores proportionate to the number of inhabitine of warlike stores proportionate to the business in innon-tants, he forever hereafter, at the expense of this State, and by acts of the Legislature, established, maintained, and con-tinued in every county of this State."

The Constitution of 1823 contained the provision, that "the militia of the State, shall at all times hereafter, be armed and

disciplined, and in readiness for service," being the same at

that in the present Constitution.

The Articles of Confederation of the United States, of he following: " Every State shall always keep up a well reg ulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and ancou-tered, and shall provide and have constantly ready for use in public stores. a due number of field pieces and tents, and a

proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage."

And the present Constitution of the United States declares
that "The Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress in surrections, and repel invasions," and also, "To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for govern organization, arming and disciplining the milities are of governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Why this force, so charished by our forefathers and so necessary that the control of the organization of the control of

Why this force, so cherished by our forefathers and so necessary to our political system, has been ignored in our days, and suffered to fall away, can only be explained by that has political morality and that forgetfulness of the most neefal lessons of experience which have brought us into so many national troubles, and into the present, the chiefest of them

we should return immediately to the system of our fathers and to this end they recommend, first, as the quickest of execution, that all the regiments of our aniformed militis be filled to their maximum standard, and if it be possible, expanded into brigades; secondly, that the Governor exercise without delay all the power with which he is in vested, to ann, drill, and organize the entire reserve militia of

New- York, Sept. 11, 1862.

Movements of Gen. McDowell. Gen. McDowell arrived here this afternoon